



DeLeon was a resident of New Mexico, and Mercer was a citizen of Kentucky, and that Lacy made a demand for damages in excess of \$75,000.

Plaintiff Geico County Mutual Insurance Company (“Geico”), as Lacy’s car insurance policyholder, brought a separate suit against DeLeon and Mercer in Texas state court, seeking \$10,325.89 for damage to Lacy’s car as a result of the collision with DeLeon. DeLeon and Mercer removed the case to this Court and filed the instant Motion for Exercise of Supplemental Jurisdiction. DeLeon and Mercer argue that this Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the case under 28 U.S.C. § 1367, because Geico’s claims arise out of and relate to the claims asserted in the *Lacy* case. (Mot. at ¶ 2.1).

A district court may only exercise supplemental jurisdiction if it has original jurisdiction over at least one claim. *Halmekangas v. State Farm Fire & Cas. Co.*, 603 F.3d 290, 294 (5th Cir. 2010); *Griffin v. Lee*, 621 F.3d 380, 384 (5th Cir. 2010). Here, the Court does not have original jurisdiction over any of Geico’s claims. While diversity of citizenship exists among the parties, Geico does not plead damages in excess of \$75,000. Without original jurisdiction over a single claim, the Court cannot exercise supplemental jurisdiction. Even if the Court could exercise its discretion to assert jurisdiction over Geico’s claims, it would not do so.

Thus, because this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction, this case is REMANDED to the County Court at Law No. 4 of Dallas County, Texas.

**SO ORDERED.**

March 21, 2018.

  
BARBARA M. G. LYNN  
CHIEF JUDGE